

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 29 of 1914.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th July 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st January 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
Assamese.					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Besborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
Bengali.					
3	"Alaukik-Bakshya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kahin Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chandhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	300
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	300
11	"Aryyabhatta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 34 years.	1,500
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	400
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	400
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	J. M. B. Duncan	2,800
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	300
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
22	"Bangabandha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	1,500
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	450
26	"Bangura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Do.		

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo; age about 48 years.	9,000
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha; age 38 years and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha; age 50 years.	1,000
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Khetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	100
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	600
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prasad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 32 years.	1,000
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	800
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisys; age 52 years.	2,400
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ..	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 8 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ..	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amerendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
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81	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagehi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 29 years.	1,400	109
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	.....	.....	110
83	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300	111
84	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	700	112
85	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	600	113
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500	114
87	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000	115
88	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	300	116
89	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	600	117
90	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	100	118
91	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	600	119
92	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	600	120
93	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Biswarad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750	121
94	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	250	122
95	"Krisnak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000	123
96	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath	.....	124
97	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500	125
98	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400	126
99	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 69 years.	300	127
100	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300	128
101	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350	129
102	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100	130
103	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....	131
104	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000	132
105	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400	133
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600	134
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	300	135

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mosum-ul Haque.	8,500
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Mussalman; age 89 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
110	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 89 years.	1,000
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
114	"Nitya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
115	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	500
116	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
117	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
118	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Faslar Rahman, Muhammadan	500
120	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
122	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
123	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	800
124	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
125	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
127	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....
128	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 39 years	900
129	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jaynagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippersa ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	300
131	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Do	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
132	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
133	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 43 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition,	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
136	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	606
137	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 33 years.	500
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo...	5,000
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansl.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	200
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
161	"Sansodhai" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly	.....	.....
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Samsar Suhrid" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
167	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali - continued.</i>					
168	Serampore (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
177	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
178	Sri Nityananda Sebak (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Basik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	17,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	200
187	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
198	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kamal Hasi Mukherji	900 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 26 years	450
201	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years	150
202	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 48 years	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years	300
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years	900
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years	750
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years	500
210	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 4 years	600
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
212	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years	6,000
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years	600
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami	1,300
219	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years	300
223	"Sajaya" (N)	Bardipur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years	500
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,300
225	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Bibeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	E. G. Phillips ...	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	D. McDonald ...	400
228	"Agraval" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ohuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dar Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 35 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,700
247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	.....	.....
248	"Negare Baam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	.....
<i>Uriya.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly	.....	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st January 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Jangipur Samvad"	... Murshidabad, Baghu-nathgunge.	Weekly	...	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namoi Muquddas Hablul Malin* [Calcutta] of the 6th July remarks that political wiseacres are aware that the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 is mainly responsible for various changes of a revolutionary character in

The Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Persia. Since the agreement Persia has been debarred by the two Powers from taking advantage of any opportunity for improvement that has presented itself. The result of this has been that progress has been set back. That Mr. Shuster's arrangements for setting right the finances (which is one of the principal factors in a nation's life) were thrown to the ground is an instance of this obstructive policy of the Powers.

From the statements made by Sir Edward Grey and the *Novoe Vremya* it is led to think that the Powers have agreed to break the agreement of 1907. Persia may, if it chooses, derive some advantage from the revision or cancellation of the agreement if it takes place. If such an advantage is availed of, then within a few years there will occur notable changes in the administration of the country.

It further remarks that fear of Germany is at the bottom of several changes in the policy of England. She wants to forestall Germany as she has forestalled Russia in Afghanistan.

2. Referring to the dismissal of the case brought by the passengers of the *Komagato Maru* against the Government of Canada and the refusal of that Government to

Indians in Canada.

allow five passengers of that ship, who wanted to see some friends, to land, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes :—

India will not have any friendly feeling for Canada after this. We ask Lord Hardinge to protect Indians from insult, for any insult offered to them is an insult given to His Excellency as well.

The passengers of the *Komagato Maru* are Sikhs who do not know what fear is. So if Canada do not settle the present misunderstanding it will not be settled easily. These Sikhs are not being allowed to land in Canada because they have not proceeded by direct route from India. But all India is anxious to see what plea is put forward for preventing the entry into Canada of the 350 Sikhs who left India for Canada some time ago and are travelling to that country direct from India. The question whether or not Indians are to be allowed to enter Canada will now be settled once for all. If these Sikhs are refused admission by the Canadian Government, great discontent will be created in the Punjab. It is time the British Government did something to prevent the Colonies from doing such mischief.

3. Lord Gladstone, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July, has expressed his joy at what he describes as the self-sacrifice of the Transvaal Government for the sake of the people of India. So far the new laws in South Africa are not going to make any change in

Lord Gladstone's joy at the concessions to Indians in the Transvaal.

the rules regarding the admission and residence of Indians in the Transvaal, the only concession to be made to them being the abolition of the £3 tax and the relaxation in favour of Musalmans of the rules regarding monogamy. Lord Gladstone may consider this a highly satisfactory state of things, but the people of India will not be satisfied unless they have free entrance into every part of the British Empire.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MALIN.
July 6th, 1914.

SANJIVANI.
July 9th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th July is glad that Babu Gokul Chandra Baral and Kumar Gokul Chandra Law have petitioned

Shikar in Brindaban.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 9th, 1914.

the Government of the United Provinces on behalf of the Suvarnabanik community in Calcutta praying for the prohibition of Shikar in Brindaban. The sight of shikar in Brindaban is extremely painful to every Hindu. It is highly regrettable that the powerful Government has not yet paid any heed to the humble prayer of its Hindu subjects regarding shikar in Brindaban.

MOHAMMADI,
July 10th, 1914.

5. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July thanks His Excellency Lord Carmichael for visiting the Musjids at Laskarpur and hopes that the prayers of the Muhammadan community with regard to them will be granted. The paper takes this opportunity to assure the Government that Musalmans will not consent to a single brick being taken out of these mosques, and that great discontent will be created in the country if the Government demolishes them by force.

MOHAMMADI,
July 10th, 1914.

Musalman hatred in a theatrical play.

6. Abdul Hasib Khan writes to the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July taking exception to a play named *Dharmabiplab* which has been staged by a Hindu amateur theatrical party at Bhowal (in the Dacca district) in which gross attacks have been made on the Muhammadan religion. The play describes how the daughter of a Muhammadan Nawab fell in love with a Brahmin Jaigirdar who refused to marry her for fear of losing his caste, although the Nawab himself requested him to do so. The Jaigirdar was, therefore, sentenced to death. But the Nawab's daughter stole out of the palace at night, persuaded the executioner not to kill the Jaigirdar, and implored him to take her as his wife. Her charms won the Jaigirdar's heart and he married her according to Hindu rites. The writer is indignant at the working of the plot of the play, as it is quite against all Musalman religious instinct that a Musalman lady should marry a Hindu according to Hindu rites. In the play the word *yavana* has been applied to Musalmans, and the writer takes exception to this also, and asks the Government to prohibit the play as it may lead to a breach of the peace.

BIR BHARAT,
July 7th, 1914.

Suicides in Hajat.

7. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 7th July draws the attention of the Government to the number of suicides which have been recently committed by undertrial prisoners under the very eyes of the police and suggests that precautions should be taken to prevent further repetition of such incidents.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

The Chaukidari tax on chakran lands.

8. Referring to the statement made by Government in the Bengal Legislative Council as to the annual outturn of the chaukdari tax and the income accruing to Government from the chakran lands confiscated by it, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—

In many villages even the poorest men are pressed for the payment of the chaukdari tax. While thus it is the villagers who pay the chaukidars the latter are practically servants of the police and generally ignore the authority of villagers. Will Government do nothing to remedy this state of things? Cannot the old system of remunerating chaukidars with chakran lands be revived?

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

Elephants causing damage at Jamalpur in the Bardwan district.

9. Writing in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July Prafulla Kumar Gupta of village Halra under the Jamalpur thana in the Bardwan district complains that two elephants, brought by the Government to Jamalpur to help in the work of repairing the breach in the embankment of the Damodar near Kalna, have been causing great damage to standing crops, gardens and so forth in the neighbouring villages every night. It is supposed that the Mahuts are responsible for all this. They get money from the Government for feeding the animals but allow them to feed themselves at night on the property of others.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July draws the attention of the officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam to the two cases in which the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgaon has ordered a mehter, named Babua, to

Strange justice—The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgaon, Assam.

leave the town within five days for having defamed a washer-woman, and sentenced a Nepalese shepherd to two months' imprisonment for putting up again a stake which he had taken off a few days before under the Deputy Commissioner's order. Does the Deputy Commissioner consider himself a Nawab of the olden times? If he does, the sooner he is disabused of the idea by the Government the better.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July, writing on the above subject, asks if in Assam the law is going to be supplanted by the whim of officials.

The Deputy Commissioner of
Nowgaon, Assam.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

(d)—Education.

12. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that there should be a Medical College at Dacca, for the one in Calcutta is not quite enough for the requirements of the province. In the opinion of the paper no one who has not studied in such an institution for four years should be allowed to practise even as a homeopathic doctor or even a Kaviraj. The paper would also have more engineering and agricultural colleges in the country, for that would do real good to the country.

"Let there be an enquiry into
Mr. Stapleton's conduct."

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes:—

NAYAK,
July 10th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1914.

In reply to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's question at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council about an order alleged to have been issued by Mr. Stapleton asking the Dacca Jubilee School, the Mritunjay School of Mymensingh and the City Collegiate School to reduce the number of their students, the Hon'ble Mr. Samman denied the existence of any such order. It is true that Mr. Stapleton has not issued any such order in writing, but he has made certain rules requiring every school within his jurisdiction to reduce the number of its students. We have got a copy of these rules from which we find that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are to be done away with, leaving only the 6th to the 10th classes, that the number of students in the 10th class is not to exceed 40, and that the total number of students in every school should be brought down to 630 by the year 1918. We ask the Government to enquire whether or not Mr. Stapleton has issued such rules, and whether or not he has verbally requested the Dacca Jubilee School to reduce the number of its students. Mr. Stapleton has no right to exercise any authority over schools which do not take a single pice from the Government as aid. But still he has ordered such schools to dismiss certain of their teachers, to fix the salaries of their teachers and raise the tuition-fees of their students as dictated by him, and to obtain his sanction before increasing the number of rooms in the school buildings even if it be necessary to do so. We assure the Government of the truth of these allegations and ask them to enquire into the matter.

A correspondent writes to us from Narayanganj that Mr. Stapleton recently ordered the head-master of the Narayanganj school not to have more than 40 boys in the 1st class nor to split the class up into two sections. The head master asked Mr. Stapleton's permission to admit two more boys into the 1st class, and though this permission was granted he was told in a very stiff letter that he must not ask for a similar permission again. He was also directed not to readmit those students of the school who had got plucked at the Matriculation Examination. Mr. Stapleton's order has thus prevented 23 boys from prosecuting their studies. The matter was brought to the notice of the sub-divisional officer, who is the president of the school committee, and he promised to consult the head master of the school about it. In the meantime the Secretary of the Narayanganj People's Association prayed to His Excellency the Governor and the Vice-Chancellor of the University by telegram to allow these boys to be readmitted. Later on the Vice-Chancellor permitted the school to open a new section in the 1st class. When Mr. French, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, visited the school on the 24th June, Babu Devendrachandra Das brought Mr. Stapleton's conduct to his notice, but he was told to lay his grievances before Mr. Stapleton himself. He did so, but to

no effect. A meeting of the school committee was afterwards held under the presidency of Mr. Bartley, the subdivisional officer, in which it was decided to open a new section in the 1st class with 18 of the plucked students, who were, however, required to pay a fee of Rs. 4 each, instead of the usual fee of Rs. 2-8. This raising of the fees compelled some of the students to leave the school, while some others had to give up their studies altogether. There now remain only three boys, and Babus Mahendra Chandra Dhar, Devendra Chandra Majumdar and Kailash Chandra Majumdar have requested the president of the school committee to admit these into the school.

The accounts given by our correspondent above show that Mr. Stapleton was against more than 40 boys reading in the 1st class of the school, and that but for the Vice-Chancellor over-riding his objections he would have prevented a large number of students from prosecuting their studies. The Vice-Chancellor's order, however, is being thwarted owing to the fees being raised from Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 4, and we request the Government to put an end to this state of misrule.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

1. Referring to Government's reply to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerji's interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding an alleged order of Mr. Stapleton to reduce the number of students in the Dacca Jubilee School and Mymensingh Mrityunjaya and City Collegiate Schools, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—

Government has denied that any such order has been given by Mr. Stapleton. On the other hand, great commotion is raging at Dacca and Mymensingh on the subject. A thorough enquiry is needed into the subject.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

15. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July takes exception to the alleged refusal of many schools in Eastern Bengal to admit students who have failed in the last Matriculation examination. The paper avers that the schools are doing this under the orders of the Government. The matter is causing great discontent among the public who take this persecution of the student community as the result of the policy introduced by Mr. Stapleton. The paper invites His Excellency Lord Carmichael's attention to the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July understands that the Anandamohan College of Mymensingh is refusing admission, on the plea of want of room, to students who have passed the Matriculation examination in the 3rd division. The objection raised by the authorities of the college might have been admitted to be a reasonable one if it were taken after the students who had applied for admission first of all had been taken in. But, says the paper, it appears that the college authorities are acting according to the policy dictated by the Government, viz., that high education should be checked to some extent. Students who get plucked in the I. A., I. Sc., and B. Sc. examinations have also met with many difficulties in the way of their studies. Such a policy in education is really improper, and the paper asks the Government to abandon it.

KASIPURNIVASI,
July 8th, 1914.

17. The *Kasipurnivasi* [Barisal] of the 8th July, commenting on the notice issued by the Principal of the B. M. College regarding the admission of students into I. A. class of that institution, observes:—According to the notice the students who have matriculated from the district should be admitted first and then only those from other districts who have matriculated in the first division if seats are available. This means that a large number of students are to be denied admission in the college, and they will consequently be put to great hardship. It reminds the college committee that last year there were two sections in the class, and the abolition of one of them at a time when students are increasing in number and when there should be a college in each subdivision to cope with the situation, is by no means advisable. This action on the part of the college authorities is highly detrimental to students from contiguous districts.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1914.

18. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 28th June complains that a large section of students in Bengal are being led astray by their zeal for games such as football, cricket

sports in school.

and so forth. Game is all in all with them and they neglect their studies for its sake. Their infatuation over it is so great that if their guardians remonstrate with them for it, they become highly enraged and talk and argue with them most insolently. Many guardians are, therefore, heard to repent that they sent their boys to school. It were better, they say, that their boys had received no education.

Another instrument of worry and oppression to guardians is the tax they are compelled to pay for sport. In many schools payment of fees for sport is compulsory along with payment of tuition fees. This falls very hard on poor guardians. Again, sometimes boys, when they fail to make their guardians pay for their sport, have recourse to theft and other unfair means, for if they cannot spend money on sport they are persecuted by their fellow-students.

It is a matter also for consideration whether the Western sports at present in vogue among students in this country are at all suited to them. Indians are extremely fond of imitation and they are imitating Western habits of dressing and so forth even at a great disadvantage and discomfort to themselves. Their addiction to Western sports is also an outcome of their spirit of imitation. This country has its indigenous modes of exercise, and sports which are suited to the constitution and habits of its inhabitants are inexpensive. Even at present children of low class people who never indulge in Western sports are found to be more healthy than children of respectable people who indulge in them. The introduction of these forms of sport cannot, therefore, be supported on the ground that they are necessary for the preservation of health.

In conclusion the writer requests the University and its new Vice-Chancellor to calmly consider this matter and do the needful. It is surely not their intention to turn educational institutions into play-grounds.

19. Reviewing the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Bengal Educational Report for 1912-13, in which

Educational policy in Bengal.

it is stated that during the year under review the number of primary schools in Bengal diminished

by 513 and the number of primary students by 11,690, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 29th June writes:—

According to the Government the causes of this reduction in the number of schools and students were—

(1) A number of schools in Eastern Bengal, considered worthless, were struck off the list of primary schools.

(2) In Eastern Bengal, people have lost faith in the utility of a purely vernacular education.

(3) In Western Bengal a number of primary schools have been converted into Muktabas.

(4) In Western Bengal a number of schools ceased to exist for want of Government aid.

Now, during the year under review, the Government of Bengal received an additional grant of 4½ lakhs of rupees from the Government of India for devotion to primary education. It is a pity that in spite of this the number of primary schools and students diminished so largely during the year. The Provincial Government has increased the inspecting staff so enormously that their pay and high travelling allowances have become an unusually heavy burden on its revenues. An assistant sub-inspector of schools gets a salary of Rs. 25 or 30, but he gets on an average travelling allowance to the tune of Rs. 50. Again, when an Inspector goes to inspect a school, he is found to be accompanied by an assistant inspector, a deputy inspector, a sub-inspector and an assistant sub-inspector. How much then does a single inspector cost the Government? Has the inspecting staff been reduced in the proportion of the reduction in the number of schools? The plea set up by the Government that the people of Eastern Bengal have lost faith in the utility of a purely vernacular education cannot be accepted as a sound one. In every country primary education is education in the mother tongue. We do not think that conditions have become so unnatural in Bengal that its village boys have grown eager to be masters of English before learning to speak their mother tongue. As regards conversion of primary schools into Muktabas, while we admit the necessity of establishing Muktabas in the country, we doubt the wisdom of

Jyoti,
June 29th, 1914.

establishing them on the ruins of primary schools. We doubt also the wisdom of constructing *pucca* buildings, buying furniture, and so forth for a number of schools, while other schools are dying out for want of aid. And yet while 513 schools were disestablished during 1912-13 on account of their inefficiency and poverty the Government of Bengal says that the additional aid it had got from the Government of India was spent in constructing *pucca* school buildings, buying furniture and so forth. The public cannot allow the Government to indulge in such a policy.

The number of middle vernacular schools also in the country is steadily decreasing. If Government sits idle with the idea that this decay of primary education is attributable to a certain amount of apathy of the people to purely vernacular education, the condition of education in the country will gradually become worse and worse. As regards the education which boys used formerly to receive in middle schools, Government lay the axe at its root by abolishing the general examination relating to them. Mr. Prothero says:—

"It is hoped to do something for these schools in the near future by increasing the number of scholarships tenable therein, but the most effective way to increase their attractiveness will be to improve their passed pupils. Assistance in the same direction can also be given by reviving the old public examination at the end of standard VI, which experience seems to show was most unwisely abolished."

In our opinion the real causes of the decadence of primary and middle education in this country are:—

1. The extremely low pay of teachers in the primary schools, such pay being inadequate to maintain a man even in the poorest style.
2. The effort of the Government to place primary education entirely under District Boards, to establish a model Board school for every 10 or 12 miles of country, and abolish all schools started by private enterprise.
3. Heavy pressure of inspection and ignorance of inspectors regarding the condition of the country and the modern science of teaching.
4. The incompatibility of the present course of education with the ideals of life in the midst of which students live, and the want of harmoniousness between their school life and their family life.

MOHAMMADI,
July 10th, 1914.

20. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the following:—

The Education Commission. We are quite satisfied with the constitution of the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with Muhammadan education, and will now bring a few questions to their notice.

So far as primary education is concerned, Musalmans are not behindhand of the other races. But such is not at all the case with secondary or college education. In the colleges Musalmans form only one-seventh of the total number of students. The reason for this is nothing but the poverty of the community. We, therefore, suggest that the question of helping Musalman students should be considered before the Government decides about the amount to be spent on Muhammadan education. Enquiries should also be made as to whether or not the money that is at present spent on Muhammadan education really does any good. There is an inspector and five assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools and their salaries and other expenses cost the Government Rs. 53,000 annually. But we do not yet know what good results from this expenditure. And if it is really found to be of no use, it would be better to spend this sum in granting scholarships to Muhammadan boys.

There should be middle vernacular schools established in all the villages. Musalmans are anxious to have such schools but until the rigor of the rules for the guidance of these schools are relaxed it will never be possible for Musalmans to maintain them. First, there is the rule requiring the head master of every such school to have passed at least the F. A. Examination. We all know how difficult it is to get a Musalman who has passed the F. A. Examination; and Hindu teachers do not care to teach in Musalman schools. Secondly, the impossible conditions which are often laid down by inspectors of schools before they agree to pay them even the niggardly grants of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 make it very difficult for Muhammadan schools to be maintained. We should

think that middle and high schools established by Musalmans should receive special aids from the Government.

The Committee should enquire into the annual waste of money made with regard to the Calcutta Madrassa whose teaching staff, including a European Principal, costs the Government quite a large amount of money every year, which is entered in the Reports as having been specially spent on Muhammadan education. This waste should be put a stop to; and as a college for Musalmans is going to be established in Calcutta, the Madrassa may be converted into a school attached to that college. The so-called reforms of the Arabic Department of the Madrassa by the Head Maulvi, which have done much mischief to the school, should be enquired into. As regards the syllabus of studies for the Arabic Department, English should be taken as the second language, and the study of the vernacular should be given preference to at least in the junior classes.

The money spent by Government on Musalman education is not proportionate to the numerical strength of the Muhammadan population. And so long as this grievance is not removed no real good will be done.

And lastly, Musalman students often get plucked in Persian and Arabic, partly for the two languages being the compulsory subjects of study and partly for the want of good teachers, to say nothing of the stiff nature of the questions set by examiners. We ask the Committee to take this matter into consideration.

In conclusion, we heartily thank the Government for appointing the Committee and hope that it will remove the educational wants and grievances of the Musalman community.

21. Umesh Chandra Vidyaratna, writing in the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 7th July, dwells on the

The University and the Text Book Committee.

subjects of management of the Calcutta University, appointment of teachers, professors and examiners, and selection of text-books with a view to guarding Dr. Devaprosad Sarvadhikari, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, against jobberies in their connection. The paper says:—

(1) Dr. Sarvadhikari should not allow himself to be a tool in the hands of any particular party in the University or to be misguided by flatterers. He should always work independently with his eyes wide open on all sides.

(2) He should not allow professors of the University to take personal interest in any social concern of his.

(3) He should not allow himself to be guided by requests and recommendations in appointments of teachers and professors.

(4) He should put an end to the scandalous state of things regarding selection of text-books under which, for about the last 12 years, insufficient and bad books have been selected and prescribed as text-books for no other merit in them than that they are written by relatives and *protéges* of men in power. This scandal has been going on both in the University and in the Text Book Committee. It is said that even such men as have absolutely no University qualification are supreme in the Text Book Committee. We think no one who is not a graduate and an author should be appointed a member of this committee. In fact, members of this Committee should be masters of both English and Sanskrit.

(5) He should reduce the cruel and devitalising load of text-books on school and college boys. This load here is much heavier than the loads which students in England, Germany, France and America have to bear.

(6) He should take care never to be carried away by flattery, requests and recommendations in the matter of appointing examiners. Bad examiners can neither set good question papers nor examine answer papers well. For some years past we have been hearing of mistakes in question papers, mistakes which are not all typographical. Incompetent examiners are also prone to setting very long question papers and very difficult and obscure questions.

(7) The present deplorable condition of the Sanskrit College is an example of what harm may be done by the fault or remissness of the authorities of the University. When Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukherjee retired from the Principalship of the college Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri was appointed to succeed him in supersession of the claims of Rai Rajendra Chandra

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVAHA,
July 7th, 1914.

Sastri Bahadur. Both were able men, but the public was of the opinion that the Rai Bahadur was a fitter man for the post than the Mahamahopadhyaya. There was an agitation over the matter in the press and particularly in the *Hitavadi* newspaper. When Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri retired the Rai Bahadur's claims were again ignored and Mahamahopadhyaya Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya was appointed Principal of the college. Again, when Mahamahopadhyaya Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya retired, the post went to Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, a second class M.A. and junior professor of the Presidency College, in supersession of the claims of not only the Rai Bahadur, a First class M.A. and Prem Chand Ray Chand scholar but also Pandit Asutosh Sastri, a First-class M.A., a great English and Sanskrit Scholar and a senior man to Dr. Satish Chandra. Under Dr. Satish Chandra the Sanskrit College is not showing brilliant results in examinations, its students no longer stand 1st or 2nd in the M.A. examinations. It is also said that the Professorship of the Veda in a certain college is being held by a person for no other qualification than that he is the son of his father.

(8) He should make the course of study for girls different from and lighter than that for boys. Girls are naturally more tender than boys. A heavy course of study suited to boys is simply injurious to girls.

22. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 6th July has the following:—

Female education in Bengal.

A special department has been created in East Bengal for the promotion of female education in the three divisions constituting the area, with an Inspectress for its head and three Assistant Inspectresses severally in charge of the three divisions.

There is in East Bengal a very large number of female schools of various grades and denominations. It is evident that these inspectresses who are entrusted with the direction of the education of our girls should be ladies owning a wide and familiar acquaintance with the language and social conditions of the people.

But we find the ladies appointed to direct female education in East Bengal lacking in these essential qualifications. The public are not aware and have had no evidence of the qualifications which have induced Government to appoint Miss Garret to the responsible post of directress of female education in East Bengal. She is an English lady, but her English compositions show that she has but an indifferent mastery of even her own mother-tongue.

She has appointed "Teacher's Hand-book of Correlated Lessons" as a text-book for the schools under her charge. It is a publication of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Those who have had the good fortune of coming across this book will unanimously declare that nobody ever met before with so strange a medley. It is a treatise on literature, composition, mathematics, science, drawing, music and domestic economy, all in one. The principle that is known in educational literature as "correlation principle" has been massacred here. It is indeed a visible embodiment of correlation.

It is a book of alarming dimensions, consisting as it does of no less than 520 pages. The correlation existing among the various lessons is imperceptible to humble individuals like ourselves. We have learnt from a reliable source that Miss Garrett has been recommending this book for use in all schools. Though this book has been appointed as a book to be used by teachers, we have seen that in many instances girl students have been compelled to buy it. Since Messrs. Macmillan and Company have taken upon themselves the office of purveyors of educational books we are not sorry that our girls should be compelled to buy one of their publications. What we regret is the perverted education imparted to them through the agency of this book. We will give one example of what we mean.

The language of the book is such as to strike one dumb. Prose and verse are equally bad. We have no time to point out inaccuracies of grammar and idiom. Suffice it to say that if a student were to write such abominable Bengali she would certainly be heavily punished.

One more example of Miss Garrett's efficiency. She has recently appointed two assistant inspectresses of schools. The ladies so appointed are Miss Webb and Miss Littlewood, who have been appointed respectively as assistant inspectresses of schools of Comilla and Dacca. Both are innocent of the Bengali language, but have, we are told, set themselves in right earnest to

Jrom,
July 6th, 1914.

master the language. But it is impossible for a foreigner to acquire in the course of five or six months that intimate knowledge of Bengali which alone can enable one to acquaint oneself, by means of familiar talk carried on in rustic dialect, with the difficulties that our girl students labour under.

We see in the Education Department at large that only officers who have displayed special efficiency as deputy inspectors are promoted to be assistant inspectors. Why should an exception be made in the case of inspectresses? Does Government think it proper to promote female education in our community through the agency of English alone?

Miss Mukherji is an Indian lady. She passed the M.A., Examination with credit, taking the second place. She was for long headmistress of the Chittagong Khastagir Female School and was working as assistant inspectress of schools, Chittagong Division. But she has been made to make room for one Miss Webb.

We hear that when Miss Garrett came to Comilla, Miss Mukherji did not go to the station to receive that lady. From that time, it is said, she conceived a grudge against Miss Mukherji. Now, nothing could be more lamentable than this, if true. We solicit an impartial enquiry into the matter.

We notice that in the very same issue of the gazette in which Miss Mukherji was appointed Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Presidency Division, Miss Marel also, under transfer from Rajshahi, was appointed to the very same office. Two persons appointed to the same post in the very same issue of the gazette! Miss Mukherji, we are told, is unable to decide whether she is posted to East or to West Bengal and is now on leave.

Is there no one to look to these irregularities? If, as a result of such treatment, Indian ladies get discouraged, will Government be able to promote education in the country through the agency of European ladies alone?

The removal of Miss. Kumudini Das from the Principalship of the Bethune College is also another heavy blow to the cause of higher female education in this country.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

23. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 6th July writes:—

Government's sanitary policy. It must be admitted that the sanitary scheme formulated by Government is calculated to do immense good to the country. But it must be observed at the same time that for the improved sanitary methods to be really effective it is necessary to spread mass education in the country so as to ensure intelligent co-operation on the part of the public. Without such co-operation the sanitary reforms will not be lasting and indeed will be productive of more harm than good. Education and sanitation should, in fact, go hand in hand.

JYOTI.
July 6th, 1914.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

24. The *Pallivarta* [Kalna] of the 7th July, in referring to the proposal to transfer *jot* rights observes:—The proposal is

Transferability of *jot* rights. open to serious objection from the zamindar's standpoint. The transfer of *jots* will lead to evil consequences; for instance, if the raiyats sell such portions of their holdings as are not very profitable to them, to poor and homeless people, it will in a very short time become wellnigh impossible for the zamindar to recover rent from the portions thus sold.

The law should therefore provide against inconveniences arising out of such transfers.

PALLIVARTA.
July 7th, 1914.

25. Referring to the recent interpellations and replies in the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject of transfer of *jots* by the occupancy raiyats, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July asks if Government has seen the article on the subject which appeared in a previous issue of this paper under the heading "Zamindar and the tenancy law." (See Report on Native papers dated the 27th June, 1914, paragraph 19.)

BANGAVASI.
July 11th, 1914.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 7th, 1914.

26. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 7th July writes as follows regarding the printing and distribution of settlement records in the Faridpur district:—

A few words about settlement in Faridpur. It is stated in the official report that the printing of each sheet of khewat or khatian has cost, on an average, annas 2-4. This is too heavy a cost for printing a sheet of paper on two sides. The printing also has been very badly done and is full of mistakes. In private presses such printing can be done by men receiving Rs. 8 or 10 per month. We do not know in what quantities the records have been printed. But we know that printed records are not available for many mauzas. Records are being supplied in these mauzas by copying them by hand. Again, the printed records are so brief and wanting in detail that great inconvenience occurs in understanding them and finding out the necessary things. In the index of *dags* only the *dag* numbers and the numbers of khewats or khatians have been given, so that if one has to find out in the map the land belonging to a certain name, he cannot do it with the help of the index and map. One has under such circumstances to take out copies of a large number of khewats or khatians by surmise. In the manuscripts which had been prepared for the index and copies of which people used to get formerly there were names of owners and numbers of mahals and tauzis given, over and above the numbers of *dags* and numbers of khewats or khatians. Lands could be easily found out in the map with the help of this manuscript index, without reference to khatian or khewat. Khewats or khatians for particular names and numbers of *dags* also could be easily found out from it. We are at a loss to make out why, after preparing this complete manuscript index at a large cost, it has been only partially printed. When the convenience of the public is concerned in it, it ought not to have been so partially printed for saving some printing cost. The part of the printed index for the Pangsa and Baliakandi thanas contains the names of owners also, but the rest of it contains nothing but the numbers of *dags* and the numbers of khewats or khatians. Again, although in the preliminary parchas areas of lands were given in local measurements, in the printed record they have been given only in acres and links, so that people cannot use it without the help of a table of measurements. Hence a table of measurements for converting the areas in acres and links into areas in local measurements should be printed and sold cheap.

Again, even in taking copies of khewats for finding out names of owners people are put to great inconvenience for the following reason: Where lands included in one taluk, *haola* or *jot* occur in more than one mauza, the names of owners and the amount of rent have been given in the khewat or khatian of one of the mauzas, while in the khewats or khatians of the other mauzas they have been merely referred to, stating that they are contained in the khewat or khatian of another mauza, the name of which however is not given. The names of different co-owners also have generally been given in different khewats without any indication, however, as to in which khewats they will be found.

As regards distribution of the printed records they are not being given to all co owners, but are being given to only one of them. The rest of them will have to pay for them, if they want to have them. This is unjust when the cost of the settlement has been realised from all co owners.

A curious policy has been adopted in distributing maps. Such men only are getting them as are resident in the mauzas concerned. If a man has got even 500 *dags* of land in a mauza but is not an inhabitant of it, he will not get a map. Superior landlords also are not being supplied with the maps. Maps are supplied for enabling people to find out lands. This necessity holds good in the cases of all sorts of lands, no matter whether they are homestead or not. In the Pelang thana the final record has been distributed without first distributing the maps. The *thakbast* map gives the year and date of survey. But the present settlement map says only that the survey was made between 1904 and 1910. If the date is given, people can know of which period the condition is represented in the map.

The printed record is full of mistakes. A Musalman name has been given as the name of a Hindu's father, brother's name has been given as father's name, and so on. There are also mistakes in areas of land, names of parganas,

numbers of tanzis, and so forth. For having these mistakes corrected people have to make applications with court-fee stamps and bear all the incidental expenses and harassments. Under the law settlement officers have the power to correct the mistakes without even getting applications from people. Under the circumstances it is unjust to realize from people court-fee stamps of the value of 8 annas each for correction of mistakes for every mauza. In our opinion even notices, if necessary, should be issued free of cost in such cases. The mistakes have occurred surely through the fault of proof readers. But, nevertheless, this incorrect record is being preserved as the original record and the original record is being destroyed. Many people having applied for sealed copies of the original record have received only the incorrect printed record with only a seal stamped on them. For sealed copies of certain khatians, people have to pay court-fee stamps of the value of 8 annas each. Nevertheless they are supplied with printed khatians, and we doubt whether in doing so these printed khatians are compared with the original in order to correct mistakes in them. We pray that the printed record may be preserved after correcting it and copies may be given from this corrected record.

The attention of the Director of Land Records and the Governor is drawn to the above complaints.

27. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the following:—

Settlement operations in Midnapore.

We are not inclined to believe that the Government will enhance the revenues after the settlement operations are over, but it is almost certain that some change will be the result of these operations. The condition of the people of Midnapore is now very deplorable, and they can now ill afford to pay the salaries of the officers engaged in the settlement work. We hear that *bhaghashis* are being told that they will henceforth become permanent tenants, the owners of lands being only middlemen. This is causing a good deal of misunderstanding between *bhaghashis* and landowners and ruinous litigation will be the result. The landowner buys a plot of land at Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per bigha, and if he is to be only a middleman he will get only the small sum of Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-3 which the *bhaghashi* will give him, the balance of the income of the land going to the latter. Is this fair? We hope that the Government will not allow such an injustice to be done.

28. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 29th June takes exception to the grant,

Cotton business in India.

by the Government of the Punjab, of 7,500 acres of land, rent free for 20 years, to the International Cotton Federation Committee. The Government ought to have tried to organise Indian labour and utilise Indian capital for improving the growth of cotton under the supervision of foreign experts.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

29. The *Sanyivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July reports that the Kapileswari

Floods.

and the Kaleghai rivers in Midnapore were flooded on the 3rd *Jaishtia* last and did immense mischief to some 8 or 10 villages. These rivers were flooded last year and washed away some 155 villages. This year's floods have entirely destroyed the *boro* paddy and the sesamum crops and great distress now prevails in the locality owing to this loss of crops and also to the breaking out of epidemic diseases. The District Magistrate of Midnapore is enquiring into the matter, but the paper says that something should in the meantime be done to give relief to the people.

30. Referring to the Bengal Government's statement in Council that so

Flooding by the Damodar.

long as it does not receive Mr. Addams-Williams' report it cannot do anything to prevent the annual flooding of areas on the southern bank of the Damodar in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July prays the Government of Bengal to expedite the matter.

31. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 28th June complains that on

A railway complaint.

account of goods vans being now-a-days regularly attached to passenger trains on the Dacca Jagannathganj Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, these trains become

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1914.

JYOTI,
June 29th, 1914.

SANYIVANI,
July 9th, 1914.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 28th, 1914.

late in arriving at stations. This causes great inconvenience and sometimes loss to passengers. Again, Inter class passengers are treated very shabbily on this branch line. Third class passengers often occupy Inter class compartments by force and sometimes guards themselves put them into these compartments on the ground that the third class compartments are full. Nothing, however, is done to ensure the comfort and convenience of Inter class passengers, who pay a much higher fare than third class passengers. Railway coolies also sometimes get into Inter class compartments with their spades and baskets. It is a pity that such things should happen on a line managed by the Government.

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1914.

32. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July refers to the report published in a recent issue of the *Bengalee* about a number of European soldiers, who were travelling by rail from Budge-Budge to Calcutta, insulting some Indian ladies who were passengers in another train which happened to be standing side by side with the soldiers. It observes:—

Indians can submit to everything except insult offered to their women folk. Such a thing drives them quite mad. We ask everybody to consider how these insults may be put a stop to.

(h)—General.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July considers Government's reply to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's question regarding Colonel Walker as evasive of the real point. Government should carefully consider whether an officer who, being a Magistrate, could beat the servant of even a High Court Judge should be permitted to continue in the office.

BISWADUT,
June 30th, 1914.

34. The *Biswadut* [Howrah] of the 30th June is sorry to find that Rai Jyotkumar Mukerjee Bahadur of Uttarpara has not been made a Raja as he fully deserves to be, and that Babu Asutosh Bose, Government Pleader of Howrah, has not been honoured in any way.

BIR BHARAT,
July 7th, 1914.

35. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 7th July says that the circular issued by the Punjab Government condemning the practice of officials participating in the raising of funds for the reception of the head of the province and also of taking *Bukhis* deals with evils so patent to all that it does not require any comment.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

36. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—
A correspondent of the *Statesman* newspaper says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ought to see whether the articles which he himself uses while on tour are really paid for. The correspondent knows of an instance in which a number of milk cows belonging to a poor widow were taken to His Honour's camp for his milk supply, but nothing was paid to the poor woman in return. It is a matter for a sifting enquiry by His Honour. In Bengal also cases have come to the notice of the public, of the police taking milk from milkmen for magistrates without paying any price. The public, however, do not know what punishment such officers receive from the Government. The special attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the following:—
The House of Lords seems to be greatly excited over the India Council Bill and Lord Curzon is up in arms against it. In the proposed India Council Bill Lord Crewe, although his object is to have his own powers increased, is trying to do one good to India, and that is that the admission of Indians into the India Council may be made compulsory. Lord Morley has, of course, introduced the system of taking two Indian members into the Council, but there is no law to make such a thing binding. When introducing the system, Lord Morley

said that it would be better not to make any hard and fast rule with regard to the matter. But we are afraid that when the Conservatives come into power they may refuse to allow Indians to be taken into the India Council. Lord Crewe wants to do away with this risk. Lord Curzon, however, is furious at the idea of what he describes as a blunder being made permanent. In Calcutta the proposed measure has evoked strong protests from the European Defence Association, the Chamber of Commerce, etc., and Lord Curzon is making capital of these protests. We all know how sympathetic Lord Curzon is towards the just aspirations of the people of India, and so we need not be surprised at the views he has expressed with regard to the Bill. Nor is Lord Crewe acting quite disinterestedly either, for he is anxious to get his own powers increased, and knowing that the measure is sure to evoke protests he is trying to enlist the sympathies of the Indian public. His Lordship is employing the same tactics as were employed on the occasion of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, which was effected along with the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. So far as the people of India are concerned, their gain and loss in the matter are equal. It can never be expected that more than two Indians will be taken into the India Council. And as the rest of the members will be retired Civilians one can easily see how such a body will sympathise with the granting of wider political privileges to the people of this country. The chief reason for the opposition of the European Defence Association and Chamber of Commerce against the Bill is the proposed admission of Indians into the India Council. These institutions protested against the introduction of the practice by Lord Morley, and it is but natural that they should oppose it now that it is going to be sanctioned by law. White residents and merchants in India often get the sympathies of retired Civilians, and any reduction of the number of Civilians in the India Council cannot but be viewed by them with alarm. But Indians are not of this opinion, for most of these Civilians are as sympathetic to the political progress of Indians as Lord Curzon is. The proposed Bill will confer at least one boon upon Indians, viz., that it will enable two of them to sit on the India Council. And so they are not very loud in their protests against the measure, though they may not be quite elated over it.

38. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes:—

The India Council Bill.

The antagonism of the House of Lords to this Bill has caused great pain to the Congress deputation in England, and the failure of the measure is sure to create a feeling of disappointment in India and weaken the constitutionalists in this country. The Anglo-Indian community are strongly opposed to the Bill and Lord Curzon, their champion in England, is fighting hard against it. It is not at all proper for the Anglo-Indians to set themselves against anything which is conducive to the welfare of Indians, without whose help they can never amass the riches they earn in this country. The Secretary of State for India intends to grant to Indians only a fraction of the rights and privileges which they can justly claim, but even this is too much for the House of Lords and the English merchants residing in this country. But however much they may oppose it Indians are sure to obtain these rights.

39. The India Council Bill, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, will, if passed, increase the powers of the Secretary of State for India and reduce Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. But it is not for this that the Anglo-Indians are opposing the Bill. They are opposing it because it proposes to give to the Indians two seats on the India Council by law. At present the seats which Indians are holding on the Council are theirs not by law, but by the grace of the Secretary of State. Again, Lord Curzon has opposed the Bill, because he thinks that under it the Civilian community will be very inadequately represented on the Council. As Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon harassed and harrowed the Indian people so intensely that the whole country became full of discontent. And now he has the shameless audacity to come forward to advise on matters of Indian administration. As for us Indians, we are so much overwhelmed with disease, pestilence and poverty that the question as to who will be members of the India Council and who will not has no interest for us. The selfishness of the Anglo-Indians, however, makes us laugh and even ashamed.

The India Council Bill.

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SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1914.

NAYAK,
July 10th, 1914.

The India Council Bill.

40. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th July

writes :—

It is a mercy that the India Council Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords. Self-Government, reforms of Legislative Councils, or the admission of blacks into the India Council have lost all charms for us. We now know them for what they are worth. Self-Government has not brought about any improvement in the condition of the country, the privilege of having a large number of Babus on the Legislative Council has not conferred any real boon on the country, and we have yet to see what we have gained from having a Hindu and a Musalman on the India Council. So we are glad that Lord Crewe's Bill has failed. The Babus of the Deputation should now come home like good boys. They should bear in mind that mendicancy can never bring them any political right. Besides, is there any political right given to them which has not been misused? Mere words will not do now.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

41. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that the rejection by the Government of Bengal of the non-official resolution moved in the Bengal Legislative Council

Provincial settlement.

recommending the appointment of a committee of the Council to consider and submit its views to the Government as to on what lines the ensuing financial settlement between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should be made, has caused disappointment in the public mind. The Government of Bengal was not bound to accept the views of the proposed committee. Why then was the resolution rejected? Its rejection proves the worthlessness of the Government's much vaunted and oft paraded desire to work with the co-operation of the people. Some people, however, think that the Government of Bengal rejected the resolution under pressure from above. If this is true, the talk of giving greater freedom to Provincial Governments in the matter of expenditure is worth nothing.

BARISHAL HITAIISHI,
July 6th, 1914.

42. The *Barishal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 6th July considers that a great injustice will be done to India if, as proposed by the Foreign Secretary, she is made to bear one-half of the cost of the maintenance of the Swedish soldiers now quartered in Persia.

An injustice to India.

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1914.

43 Referring to His Excellency the Governor's recent remarks regarding the meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes :—

Meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca.

We are very glad to hear that the Bengal Legislative Council will meet at Dacca, for this is sure to arouse a sleeping people and infuse them with new vigour, new hopes and new aspirations. We are confident that these members of the Legislative Council who are pre eminent among our countrymen in knowledge, wisdom and character, will take this opportunity to mix with the people of Eastern Bengal, acquaint themselves with their wants and grievances, and try to have them removed by bringing them to the notice of the Government. A seat in the Legislative Council has now come to be, with more than one member, a sort of a luxury, to be indulged in during the hours of leisure left after the ordinary occupation of his life has been attended to. But this sort of holiday politicians can never be expected to do any good to the country. The meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca will teach the members that their country expects them to mind money-making less and the welfare of their motherland more. We should think that the Legislative Council should hold its sittings at Chittagong and Rajshahi also, so that the people of every part of Bengal may lay their wants and grievances before the Government, and may be united. Lord Carmichael will not compel any member of the Legislative Council to go to Dacca if he is in any way inconvenienced thereby. This is but in keeping with His Excellency's noble mind. But we ask every member to attend the meetings, regardless of the sacrifice they may have to make.

VISVAVARTA,
July 8th, 1914.

44. The *Visvavarta* [Dacca] of the 3rd July is extremely grateful to

The Legislative Council to meet at Dacca.

Lord Carmichael and his Council for having decided to hold a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council at Dacca. Dacca, says the writer, owes the continuance of its prosperity to His Excellency's stay there for some time every year. The holding of meetings of the Legislative Council in the city will also improve the prospects of Eastern Bengal's prosperity. The leaders

of public opinion in different parts of Eastern Bengal are advised to visit His Excellency and the members of the Legislative Council at Dacca and discuss the condition of the country with them.

45. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th July is glad that under the

The rules regarding appointments in the Registration Department.

recently published rules regulating the appointment of Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department, Bengal, the department will cease to be a preserve of uneducated and ill-educated men. The rules provide that none who has not passed at least the I. A. or I. Sc. Examination will be eligible for Sub-Registrarship. Muhammadans, however, will be eligible for it, if they have passed the Madrasa Examination. This concession ought to have been extended to men who have passed the Sanskrit Title Examination. A knowledge of Sanskrit has as much to do with the Registration Department as a knowledge of Arabic has. Why then make a distinction between the two?

46. We hear, writes Babu Kamini Mohan Ray in the *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 3rd July, that the district of

Netrakona. (Proposed division of the Mymensingh district.)

Mymensingh will be divided into three parts, Durgapur thana will be included in the Sadar subdivision of Mymensingh, and the rest of the thanas of Netrakona together with the entire subdivision of Kisorganj will be made into a district named Kisorganj. In that case a new subdivision will have to be formed with a portion of the present subdivision of Kisorganj and the thanas of Kendua and Khaliajuri (in Netrakona). The subdivision of Netrakona will thus become reduced in area, and one munsif will be quite enough for it. The writer, therefore, fails to make out why nearly a lakh of rupees is going to be spent for building court-houses and residential quarters for five munsifs there.

47. *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 8th July says that it is reported that the Magistrate of Karachi has promised to confiscate the film, although the Picture Palace has got all legal

The Karachi Film case.

right to show the picture.

Al Hilal exhorts the Musalmans of Karachi not to remain content with more promises but should make an effort to get a final decision on the point. If their efforts fail in this direction then Musalmans outside Karachi are ever ready to help them.

48. The following appears in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July:—

"The Government's affection for its employees." (The Meredith case.)

However powerful a sovereign may be he has to rule over his dominion with the help of his servants, and it is but natural and proper that he should be kind and affectionate to them. But when the sovereign's regard for his officers runs to excess and makes him forget his duty to his subjects, it creates discontent among the people. Unfortunately for us our Government has in a recent case shewn an undue affection for one of its servants and spent money quite lavishly for having him defended in a law case. It is a pity that, in a country where supply of good drinking water, re-excavation of silted up rivers, and measures for the improvement of Mufassal sanitation cannot be taken in hand for want of money, the Government should waste a huge sum of money over a case brought against one of its servants. This sort of things is gradually getting to be rather frequent, and so the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray asked the Government a number of questions at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the case of Bailiff Meredith. The replies which the Government has given to these questions cannot but lead the public to think that the Government has wasted a large amount of the people's money in order to help Meredith out of his trouble. The case against Meredith was that he had thrown a respectable Hindu lady down on the ground and kicked her violently several times. The accused produced witnesses to prove that a better man than he has not walked the earth since its creation and that a worse persecuted saint than he does not exist. The complainant's story was borne out by several eye-witnesses, but the Magistrate who tried the case first decided it in favour of the white accused. The complainant appealed to the High Court and the retrial was ordered. In the next trial the accused has been convicted and sentenced only to a fine. Now is one to think that the Government has spent a huge sum of money for defending Meredith because he is innocent of the charge brought against him and because the Government

J. SARAN,
July 8th, 1914.

ISLAM RABI,
July 3rd, 1914.

AL HILAL,
July 8th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

considered it its duty to help one of its servants who was being unjustly persecuted? Or is one to presume that the Government wrongfully wasted the people's money in order to prevent the law from punishing one of its employees who had been cowardly enough to assault a woman? It grieves us to speak the plain truth that the Government's policy of protecting its servants has made it lose its head so far as to be unable to think where such protection is justified and where not. But is it proper for the Government, the "Ma Bap" of the people as we say in Bengali, to protect its servants at any cost as oppressive zamindars do? It is as much the duty of the Government to protect its weak subjects from the oppression of the strong as protect its servants from being persecuted by the people. But in the present case the Government has neglected its duty, and like an obstinate litigant spent money lavishly for protecting Meredith. It has caused great pain to the people to find that Meredith has been leniently treated because he is a Government servant, while Sanjivani Dasi has not received any mercy although she has been kicked and insulted on the public road. It is, indeed, very strange that even the law advisers of the Government did not think that Meredith was undeserving of any help from the Government, or that the people would be sorely grieved at the Government's act if Meredith were convicted and punished. The law advisers of the Government should bear in mind that their duty is not to please the Government by all means but to maintain its prestige and do justice to the people. The entire Hindu community, and indeed every right-thinking man in the country, have been grieved at the light punishment inflicted on Meredith for assaulting Sanjivani Dasi and at the Government wasting an enormous amount of money for helping him. Does it speak well for the Government's regard for justice that Meredith still continues to be in service? We hope that such a thing will not happen again.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1914.

49. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July takes serious exception to Government having spent more than Rs. 42,000 in defending bailiff Meredith who had the audacity

The Meredith case.

to kick a respectable woman. There is another case pending against this same Meredith. It remains to be seen how much money Government spends in defending him in this case.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1914.

50. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July also takes serious exception to the spending of Rs. 42,000 by Government in Meredith's defence, and says:

Ibid.

The defence produced a lot of evidence in the Police Court as regards the character of the accused. It is incomprehensible how all this evidence was relevant to the case. Cannot a man with a good character commit an assault, and Meredith had committed an assault by kicking a respectable woman while on duty. It was not a part of his duty to kick the woman. Why then should it have been binding on the Government to defend him in this assault case? Again, even if Government thought it necessary to defend him in this case, what was the necessity for engaging so many lawyers as two barristers and one pleader for the purpose? It is only people who conduct cases solely under the influence of *sid* that engage a large number of lawyers simply to win it anyhow, no matter whether justice is on their side or not. In Meredith's case, however, Government had no justifiable cause to be under the influence of such a *sid*. Moreover, the complainant, Sanjivani Dasi, was a very poor woman, even her husband's homestead having been sold on account of debts. To engage big barristers against her was by no means justifiable on the part of the Government. Again, if Government spends India's money as if it were nobody's money, it only proves a deplorable want of sense of responsibility on its part. Of course we admit that Government took up the defence of Meredith on the idea that he was innocent. But then as there is a limit to everything there should be a limit also to Government's expenditure of public money in defence of its subordinates. Again, before the decision of the case Government ought not to have been under the idea that Meredith was innocent.

Again, when after all Meredith was found guilty and punished, why was he not dismissed? Officers who overstep their limits in their dealings with the public, and specially an officer who like Meredith assaults a respectable *pardanashin* woman, ought never to be retained in service.

51. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July strongly supports the proposal to establish a City Court in Calcutta.

A Civil Court for Calcutta.

The Original Side of the High Court is very expensive, indeed ruinously expensive. It is impossible for poor men, however oppressed, to have recourse to it for redress. It was owing to the expensiveness of the Original Side of the High Court that rich Vakils of Calcutta like Shambhunath Pandit, Dwarkanath Mitra, Ramesh Chandra Mitra, Krishna Kishor Ghosh, Mahesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Mohini Mohan Rai and Trailokyanath Mitra acquired not a foot of land in Calcutta. Vakils like Prasanna Kumar Thakur, Ramaprasad Ray and Shrinath Das no doubt acquired some property in Calcutta, but it was nothing compared with extensive properties they acquired outside Calcutta. We, continues the writer, know of a case in which a householder of Calcutta had to spend Rs. 8,000 in a suit contesting the right of his neighbour to keep a window opening on his land, although the attorney who managed the suit did his work free.

Again, the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta has a wider jurisdiction than mufassal Courts of Small Causes. There is no appeal against the summary decisions of the Calcutta court. This is a disadvantage. Most of these cases can be taken out of this court and made over to the proposed City Court. There is a rule that suits with claims between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 may be filed in either the Court of Small Causes or the Original Side of the High Court. But practically people rarely go to the High Court with such suits. The City Court may take over these cases.

There is a City Court in Madras, so that the establishment of a City Court in Calcutta will not be without a precedent.

The establishment of a City Court in Calcutta will not be a costly burden on the Government, for while it may be presided over by a Subordinate Judge, it will take out of the High Court the work of a Judge.

Practising lawyers have nothing to fear from the proposed change. They will be able to extend the field of their work by dint of their ability and industry. Moreover, a City Court will, by cheapening litigation and thus increasing its volume, give them a much wider field for practice that they have got at present.

Litigants also will be greatly benefited by the establishment of a City Court in Calcutta.

52. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July is glad that Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerji, Rai Bahadur, has been appointed as the President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, and is confident that an able and experienced officer like him will fill the post with credit and deal out justice impartially.

Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerji's appointment as President of the Improvement Trust.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

53. Referring to the article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Leader* (Allahabad) regarding the expenditure of the Benares State, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

His Highness spent during the last year the sum of Rs. 42,534 on Durbars and entertainments, Rs. 38,790 on motor cars, and Rs. 78,917 on the police, whereas the expenditure on education was only Rs. 23,696 and on the industrial development of his State, Rs. 3,827. Thus the Maharaja's motor cars cost him a larger amount of money than the education of his people. His Highness has spent on the industrial advancement of his State almost an equal sum of money as on festivities. If this be the way in which the Maharaja rules his State we must say that his people will never make any progress during his time.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th July has the following:—

Lady Hardinge.

Lady Hardinge is dead. She has left a noble-minded husband, two young sons and a little

NAYAK,
July 13th, 1914.

daughter to mourn her loss. Her death has cast a gloom over a happy family and has created a void in the heart of her good husband which will never be filled. Death claims the high and the low alike, and the prince mourns the death of a dear one as sincerely as the peasant. We cannot aspire to share Lord Hardinge's prosperity with him, we did not attend his Durbar, and we have never had the privilege of knowing him intimately. But we can share with him the agony which this terrible blow is causing to his heart, for we know from personal experience what such a bereavement is. It inflicts a wound which is never healed. For Lord Hardinge the world will henceforth be a dreary place and the memories of his departed consort are all that he has now left to him. He has, however, the heartfelt sympathy of the crores of India's people, and this sympathy may lighten the burden of his grief. God has taken from him what He gave to him. It is by His grace that he obtained a good and devoted wife like Lady Hardinge, and he has now called her back. We pray that He may also grant Lord Hardinge strength to bear the loss.

NAYAN.
July 18th, 1914.

55. The following is a full translation of an article under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th July:—

Affectionate treatment of boys.
Celebration of Lord Hardinge's birthday and College Square.

Have then our Calcutta boys become so cheap? The affectionate treatment which, we say, was accorded to our boys in College Square from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Saturday last inclines us to ask the question—are Hindu and Musalman boys so cheap? Nearly five thousand boys, from the six-year old child to the sixteen-year old lad, were brought together in College Square. There were alternate spells of sunshine and drizzling rain, and the boys, who were then under no restraint, were merrily getting themselves drenched by the showers or running about in the sun. And if they happened to be thirsty the tank was full of water with which they appeased their thirst. There was nobody to look after them. All that one could find there was a tremendous din and the boys running about. We had so long been under the impression that those who know what it is to be a father and have children themselves, cannot ill-treat other people's children. But the children's entertainment of Saturday last has driven that idea from our mind. It was not a children's entertainment but an entertainment got up for ruining the future of our boys, for they were taught in the function how doles are distributed among paupers. Lord Hardinge's birthday was celebrated in a grand way. The refreshments to be given to each boy consisted of a third of a mango and two little pieces of sweetmeat. But half the boys assembled there did not get anything. There was a good deal of rush and elbowing with the object of getting a share of this sumptuous repast. Now, we ask the organisers of the entertainment why they undertake a task which they cannot properly perform? We do not want to say anything unkind, but the distress of the boys on Saturday moved us to tears—and anger and shame brought tears into our eyes. What a shame that Bengal should become so fond of vain pomp!

ISLAM RABI.
July 10th, 1914.

56. While admitting India's indebtedness to His Excellency Lord Harding and paying a tribute to his noble mind, kind heart and abilities, the *Islam Rabi* (Tangail) of the 10th July fails to find any justification for the movement which has been set on foot for having His Excellency's term of office extended.

Extension of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

JAGARAN.
July 8th, 1914.

57. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th July takes the *Statesman* newspaper severely to task for opposing the movement for securing an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office in India—a movement which has the

Ibid.

support of almost the entire Indian Press. According to the *Statesman* the movement is being engineered by only a number of Musalmans. But as a matter of fact, Hindus are everywhere taking the leading part in meetings held in this connection. Lord Hardinge is loved by Hindus and Musalmans alike. Indians and Indian History will ever sing the praise of His Excellency. Even the *Times* of London has said that India has never before had such a Viceroy, although it is opposed to an extension of term of office for other reasons.

58. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1914.

Extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. *Bengalee's* dreams about provincial autonomy being granted to India, if Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty is extended so that His Excellency is enabled to finish the construction of the new Capital. But we cannot indulge in such idle dreams and so cannot whole-heartedly support the idea of Lord Hardinge's term of office being extended. We must say that if Lord Curzon tried to weaken the power of the Bengalis by partitioning Bengal, Lord Hardinge's object in annulling the "Partition" was also the same. And His Excellency frankly said as much in the Delhi Despatch. We, therefore, fail to see what the Bengalis are to gain from an extension of his Viceroyalty.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th July 1914.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 18th July 1914.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin ...	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly ...	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha ...	300
6	"Collegian" ...	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha ...	1,000
7	"Culture" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya ...	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" ...	Darjeeling	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52 ...	600
10	"East" ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo ...	300
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha ...	4,500
13	"Herald" ...	Dacca	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya ...	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha ...	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49 ...	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	400
17	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51 ...	650
20	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30 ...	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subranabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33 ...	1,600
26	"National Magazine" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35 ...	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63 ...	350
30	"Review" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo ...	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do. ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60 ...	400
34	"World's Messenger" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

429. The *Bengalee* observes that for the present there is nothing for the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* but to return to Hongkong, and they have acted wisely in expressing their willingness to do so. Gurdit Singh has lost £14,000. He says the British as well as the Ottawa Government knew that a steamer had been chartered for Canada, and if he had been told that the Indians would not be allowed to land he would not have suffered such a heavy loss. But that is not the way of any Colonial Government. To give previous warning would have been an act of friendliness, and of this Colonial Governments are incapable. How long will this be suffered and the Imperial Government look on with folded hands while Indians are hounded out like pariahs from every part of the Empire? It is India that gives England the right to be called an empire and this is how the children of India are treated in every component unit of the British Empire. The journal says it cannot help thinking that the immigrants made a mistake in asking for assistance from the Dominion Government. First to fight and then to beg is to reverse the natural order of things and is inexpedient and unwise.

Indians in Canada.

BENGALUR,
19th July 1914.

430. The *Bengalee* remarks that Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons on Tibet and China points to a serious position of affairs. The gravamen of the charge brought forward by the Foreign Secretary lies in the statement that China is practically attempting to conquer Tibet forcibly and turn it into a Chinese province when England and Russia have agreed to leave Tibet alone. China has not yet signed the Tibetan Convention and has proposed no agreement with regard to boundaries. Sir Edward Grey's concluding remarks were distinctly minatory in tone and will produce serious misgivings in China. A correspondent of the *Statesman* telegraphs from Kalimpong that the Chinese have strongly fortified and garrisoned Chiamdo, Dhaya, Chhatim, Dergay and several other towns on the main route from China to Lhasa, and a fresh invasion of Tibet by China is apprehended. China will be extremely ill-advised if she takes such a step, for the integrity of Tibet has been guaranteed by both England and Russia, and both may take action against China. Lord Curzon's expedition to Tibet has produced no tangible results beyond the establishment of a British station at Gyantse, but the British Government may rightly insist that China should keep her hands off Tibet.

Tibet and China.

BENGALUR,
19th July 1914.

431. Mr. Gandhi, writes the *Bengalee*, will soon be going to England. At a farewell banquet given in his honour at which 400 guests attended including a solitary European, he made an important speech. He was optimistic in his mood and looked forward to the removal of existing disabilities through the co-operation and assistance of friendly Europeans. The *Bengalee* gratefully acknowledges the services of its European friends who stood by the British-Indian settlers in the great crisis through which they have passed; and they have their share in the success that has been achieved. But the final settlement of the South African question and of similar questions has yet to come. Mr. Gandhi said that the recent settlement was honourable, "but was not final." It can only be final when the equal status of the Indian subjects of the Crown is recognized in all the Colonies and in every part of the British Empire. The Indians are entering upon an acute stage in the struggle, and the recent treatment of the Indian immigrants by the Canadian Government has precipitated a situation which can only be solved by the definite settlement of their status as citizens of the British Empire. "Are we the equal subjects of the Crown or not? The question must be answered in the affirmative. It has been so answered by our late gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria and by His Excellency the Viceroy. If we are the equal subjects of the Crown, possessing the same rights as other citizens of the Empire, then we are bound to have free entry into all parts of the British possessions as other British subjects have free entry into India. If our entry is barred anywhere by any of the Colonies, we must deal with such Colonies in the same way. Either free entry into all parts of the Empire or retaliation in the case of such Colonies as will

Mr. Gandhi and the Indian question.

BENGALUR,
17th July 1914.

not allow us free entry. That is the clear demand of Indian public opinion and the equally clear verdict of justice. We are quite sure of the sympathy and support of every right-minded man and of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy was our spokesman on the occasion of the South African crisis. We are confident that he will be the exponent of the national sentiment in the great struggle upon which we are embarked." The journal is reminded by an Anglo-Indian contemporary of the repeated injunctions of the Government of India that there is very strong feeling in Canada and that Indians should not visit that country. These injunctions represent a piece of advice, which is entitled to respectful consideration. But they do not solve the question at issue. Indians claim the right to enter Canada as British subjects and as the free citizens of the Empire. And if the Canadians say "no" to it, then Indians too must be permitted to say "no," when they enter India for trade, for service, or for any other purpose.

BENGALUR,
15th July 1914.

432. The *Bengalee* observes that the Philippines have passed as it were at one bound from a dependency to a self-governing country. After the Spanish-American war the islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris in 1898. And it was not till 1901 that the war of pacification ended in the capture of the native leader Aguinaldo and the Philippines were freed from all disturbances. During the short space of 13 years that the islands have known peace the Philippines have been thought fit to enjoy the blessings of a full measure of self-government. The Philippine Commission was formed by four executive officers with another four additional members under the presidency of the Governor-General. And this Commission is now being supplanted by a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which will be elected for Christian portions of the islands. When it is remembered that of the total population of nearly 90 lakhs more than 70 lakhs are Christians it will, at once be seen that the new House of Representatives will, to all intents and purposes, be a body representative of the people. Education is still at a low ebb in the Philippines. The University of the Philippines has only 800 students in the collegiate department. Neither can the islands boast of such an ancient and tried civilisation as that of India. But while the people of India are told in plain and unmistakable language that they must give up the idea of the prospect of parliamentary Government even in the distant future, the Philipinos have been made masters of their own destinies within a decade of their dependence on the United States. Where there is a genuine desire to make a people self-reliant and self-sufficient, no fanciful difficulties about unfitness need stand in the way. It is liberty alone that makes a people fit for liberty; and the United States Government have shown a thorough realisation of this principle of elevating a people by their prompt concession of a full measure of self-government to the Philippines.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALUR,
16th July 1914.

433. The *Bengalee* is gratified to learn that Government has consented to finance the water-works scheme of Krishnagar. Of the estimated cost, Rs. 12,82,000, half will be given as a free gift and half as a loan. The paper does not know how to sufficiently thank the Government for this substantial help towards the sanitary improvement of one of the historic towns of Bengal. Sanitation and education are now the two watch-words of the Government. And this readiness to provide the sinews of war for all practical sanitary schemes shows that Government really means what it says. Krishnagar will not be able to reap the full benefit of this liberality unless it is enabled to carry out also a drainage scheme. It is needless to point out that without suitable drainage works arrangement for water-supply alone may tend to make the place water-logged and increase its susceptibility to malaria. The journal understands that another sum of Rs. 84,000 will meet the needs of Krishnagar for drainage purposes. Considering the lasting benefit that they will thereby be conferring

on an important and long-suffering district-town of Bengal, it is hoped the Government will see their way to finance the drainage project of Krishnagar as a necessary complement to the water-supply scheme.

(h)—General.

434. The *Bengalee* remarks that the death of Lady Hardinge has come as a great shock to the people of India. Its tragic suddenness has added intensity to the sense of national sorrow.

Lady Hardinge.

The life of the Vicerene is largely bound up with that of the Viceroy; and though one is not permitted to know what influence a Viceroy's wife may exercise over public affairs, she always is and must be a vast and dominating factor in all works of philanthropy and beneficence which figure so largely in the career of a Viceroy. Ever since the time of Lady Dufferin, every Vicerene has been prominently connected with that noble institution; and Lady Hardinge still further amplified the domain of her philanthropic labours by the creation of a nursing institution. India will not forget the noble fortitude, bordering upon the heroic, which she displayed when Lord Hardinge was struck down by the bomb of an assassin. It was a moment that was calculated to unnerve the strongest; but it was also a moment in which the heroic lady, standing by the side of her wounded husband, amid a surging mass of seething excitement, showed a coolness, a firmness and a grasp of the situation which would have done credit to one, inured to sights of blood and confusion. Such is the lady who has now been suddenly taken away from the side of her husband in the midst of his arduous labours for the good of India. From every Indian home there will go forth the deepest sympathy for the grief-stricken Viceroy and the prayer that he may receive consolation from a Power above and beyond them, whose decrees are inscrutable. His Excellency may serve the great people whom he loves so well. On behalf of the Indian community the journal offers His Excellency its heart-felt and respectful condolence on his great bereavement. All India mourns with him.

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435. The *Bengalee* remarks that the strength of an administration is dependent on the purity of its public service.

Corruption in the public service.

History shows that powerful nations have sometimes had a very corrupt public service. The Moghul Empire is an instance in point. The administration of China is notoriously corrupt. A corrupt public service, however, makes for the ultimate weakness of the Government. In modern civilisation the most notorious instance of corruption is to be found in what is known as the white slave traffic. This has led to the organization known as Tammany in New York, an organisation corrupt to the core. The Police, the Municipality, the Customs and the Preventive Service feed on this nefarious trade by which hundreds and thousands of unsuspecting girls and women are sacrificed to lust. But the entire public service is not corrupt either in Europe or in America. Legislation, justice and public examinations are pure. The history of the public service in India is one of slow progress from widespread corruption to comparative purity. All public servants under the Moghul administration were openly corrupt and their example was followed by the early British officers of the East India Company. They were the nabobs whose display of wealth dazzled the home-staying Briton. Clive was surprised not because he was corrupt but at his own moderation. He took lakhs when he could have easily taken crores. Warren Hastings was as certainly corrupt as he was indisputably able. It is needless to add that their Indian assistants and underlings were frightfully corrupt. With the establishment of the Indian Civil Service came a change. The men trained at Hailebury had high notions of integrity and honour and the Indian Civil Service, justly regarded as the greatest public service in the world, is unsullied by corruption. When, therefore Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, occupying about the highest position in the Bombay Civil Service, was publicly brought to trial on numerous charges of corruption the public feeling was one of sheer stupefaction. It was, however, a case of an exception which proves the rule that the Indian Civil Service is beyond reproach and above suspicion. The Provincial Services were impure for a long time, but now both the judiciary and the magistracy as a body in

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Bengal are free from corruption and the standard of public morality is high. Bombay and Madras are also more or less pure, but the paper is afraid it cannot say quite the same thing of the United Provinces and the Punjab. There is still corruption though it is diminishing with the rise in the standard of education. Of the police, however, there is only one opinion, whatever official apologists may say. Everywhere the subordinate ranks of the police are corrupt, though, of course, there are exceptions. Everything that the police has to do may prove a source of unlawful gain to them and this fact is so well known that it is idle to attempt to confute it. Equally corrupt is the ministerial service everywhere, the horde of *peshtars*, copyists, bailiffs, peons and others. The men employed in the Land Revenue Department, *kanungoes*, *patwaris* and record-keepers are often corrupt. Let a man apply for a copy of a document which should be given to him on payment of the fixed charges, he has to grease half a dozen palms before he can obtain what he wants. If you call on a high official, his *chuprasi* appears the next morning for his perquisite. There is wide and almost universal corruption in the lower ranks of the public service everywhere, and it is a matter deserving of the close and earnest attention of the Government. It is a great evil spreading out its network of corruption like the blood-sucking arms of a giant octopus, and like that devil-fish it will not be killed until its head is cut off, for each time an arm is lopped off another will grow in its place. One of the most obvious remedies is to increase the pay and improve the status of the men in these subordinate ranks.

III.—LEGISLATION.

436. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that the letter which the Government of India has circulated on the proposed remedies for the evil of usury is as full as can be

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desired, and discusses the subject in all its *pros* and *cons*. That the evil of usury is steadily on the increase admits of no doubt. Much, if not the whole of it is unquestionably due to the increasing poverty and helplessness of the masses. Under the present complicated conditions of modern society, no legislative remedy can be conceived which will just neutralize the evil in every case without causing any counter balancing evils or undesirable consequences. In this view the remedies proposed by the Government are well worth a trial and are as follows:—“(a) The fixing of a legal maximum rate of interest recoverable; (b) the determination of a legal maximum amount of interest recoverable, commonly known in India as the rule of *Damdapat*; (c) the bestowal of authority on the courts to go behind a contract, reopen a transaction, and reduce the rate of interest to what is thought to be equitable.” The first two of these are the most obvious remedies that a legislature can hit upon, but there is one evil that may and does actually arise in enforcing it. It is this. The wary creditor, in order to circumvent the law, actually pays to the debtor much less than what is entered in the bond as the consideration money. It is to be hoped, however, that the power proposed to be given to the courts under clause (c) will do much to obviate this evil. Such cases, it will be remembered, are tried by *Munsiffs* who are generally intelligent and trained lawyers and may generally be trusted to do adequate justice to the case. But it is doubtful if even they can do the requisite amount of justice in such cases if, as is usually the case, they are called upon to try them summarily in their small cause courts jurisdiction. Perhaps some further legislative safeguards in this direction will be necessary. The Government does well to express a policy of caution so as to interfere with the freedom of private contracts as little as possible, as also to admit that it is not always the creditor that is the unscrupulous party. As to the freedom of private contracts, under the existing law any contract entered into under fraud, coercion, or undue influence is void. And considering that in the majority of unconscionable contracts that go up for adjudication before the courts, the urgency of the necessity or the extremely helpless condition of the applicant for the loan is availed of by the *mahajan* in dictating the most exorbitant terms, such transactions may be classed as the outcome of undue influence. The pressure exerted on the zamindar by the dreaded “Sunset Law” is communicated—sometimes with

increased force—to the lower stratum of the raiyat, whose first thought under such circumstances is to get off from the imminent risk anyhow, although it be by “putting his neck into the *mahajan's* noose,” without calculating the disastrous consequences it would entail. A more zealous fostering of the co-operative credit movement and greater facilities for *tuccavi* loan to agriculturists are perhaps the subsidiary remedies,—though of an indirect nature,—that should be thought of in this connection.

437. The *Bengalee* does not think that the country ought to submit quietly to the rejection of the India Council Bill or the treatment which the Indian immigrants

Two burning questions. who wanted to enter Canada have met with. The rejection of the Bill represented the triumph of the extremists among the Anglo-Indian community; and the paper suggests that the agitation was engineered from Simla by persons whom it does not care to describe in language other than that their tactics are beneath contempt. The Bill was not what the paper would have liked to have had. But it was a distinct advance upon the present constitution of the India Council. A future Secretary of State, with the ideas of Lord Curzon, may dispense with the Indian members. The Bill made the appointment of two Indian members of the Council obligatory by statute. The country should insist upon the reintroduction of the Bill; and the voice of public opinion should be heard in the matter with a clearness and emphasis, the significance of which will not be mistaken. Every inch of ground gained adds to the momentum of the progressive forces. Indians must make up their minds to recover the lost ground and agitate for it. The question of Indian immigration into the Colonies stands even upon a higher plane. For Indians it is a question of questions. Are they the equal subjects of the Crown or not? Let India feel that she has an inferior status in the Empire and the seeds of discontent will be sown.

438. The *Bengalee* remarks that Sir Harold Stuart has been made the senior member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to Sir John Atkinson. Sir John Atkins was the senior member, Mr. Siva Swami Iyer was the second, and Sir Harold Stuart was the third member. Obviously, according to the rules of promotion as they are ordinarily understood, Mr. Siva Swami Iyer should have been made the senior member. The Indian public would like to know why he was superseded. His supersession is likely to give rise to serious misinterpretation, and to the belief that he was disqualified because he is an Indian. Will no one in the Madras Legislative Council put a question on this subject and ask the Government for an explanation as to the reasons for this extraordinary procedure? The journal does not know what Mr. Iyer himself thinks about the matter. Ought he to quietly accept his supersession?

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VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

439. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* announces that the Punjab Government has issued a press *communiqué* embodying a further letter from the Dean of the London Hospital, Medical College, to the Principal of the Lahore Medical College. In it the Dean, though admitting that no record was kept of the exact language used in the course of the discussions which have so much irritated the Indians, has yet no hesitation in characterising the account published by the *Commonweal* as “grossly false”! It will be remembered that some time ago the *Commonweal*, the new Madras weekly started by Mrs. Annie Beasant, gave an account of a meeting of the London Hospital Medical College students, in which they were reported to have passed resolutions couched in the most offensive terms, demanding the exclusion of Indian students. Great indignation naturally followed in India, and the students of the Lahore Medical College, amongst others, raised a vehement protest. It was presumably to placate the indignant Indian students of Lahore that the Dean was addressed by the Punjab authorities. The result was the publication of a letter from the latter in which he denied or rather evaded most of the allegations of the Indians, though admitting that there was a “heated discussion.” This letter having naturally failed to secure the end in view, the Dean was again addressed on the subject to which he has replied. The paper is afraid, however, that the Dean's second letter will be no more successful in soothing Indian

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irritation than its predecessor. The only additional information conveyed by it is that "the speeches that were made dealt with the different positions which women occupy in Western and Eastern civilisations." Now it is obvious that the discussions on such a subject by the London students who were bent on the exclusion of Indian students lent itself easily to the most uncharitable forms of expression, to put it mildly. And when it is remembered that the discussion was an admittedly "heated" one and that the Dean is unable to give the public an idea of the language used, one is led to the conclusion that this further information supplied by him is of practically little value. As for the charge of gross falsehood levelled against the *Commonweal*, that paper is strong enough to defend itself against it.

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4.0. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that Mrs. Besant eschewed politics when she joined the Theosophical Society twenty years ago, but the paper is glad to find that

Indian agitation in England.

she has resolved to help India in her political regeneration. During her recent sojourn in England she appealed for justice on behalf of India, with her usual eloquence and earnestness, and this created considerable stir among the British public. In her Bombay speech she says that she wants to carry on a systematic and sustained pro-Indian agitation in England during the ensuing cold season. She would secure a party in Parliament who would do for India what the Irish party has done for Ireland. The party would neither be Liberal nor Conservative but an Imperial party for India. She would also make an extensive tour through the great cities of England to plead for this country. "It was the masses who made members of Parliament," she said, "and, therefore, arrangements were to be made during the coming winter to have a hundred platforms opened in England to make India's claims heard." She went on to say that it was not the English heart that had been steeled against Indians. It was the English ear that was deaf to their appeals. Sixty years ago India had plenty of food and cattle. Many of her industries were also flourishing. Police rule did not trouble the people and repressive measures were unknown. Thirty years later their prosperity and liberty were halved yet they managed tolerably well. And now? Well, there is scarcely an Indian home where something like famine does not prevail, the prices of articles having been doubled and trebled within that period, the average income of the people either decreasing or remaining stationary. The race of cattle, the only valuable property of the masses, has practically disappeared and indigenous industries have been killed outright. The sense of security so far as the liberty of the subject is concerned, is virtually gone, as the country swarms with spies and detectives. Above all, pestilential diseases—malaria, plague and cholera—are ruthlessly decimating the people. Then again, the feeling between the people and the rulers is getting more and more strained. The evidence of the European witnesses before the Public Services Commission revealed that the members of the ruling classes would monopolise all the loaves and fishes of the State. The offer of Mrs. Besant's service to the cause of India at a critical moment like this cannot be too highly appreciated. At the same time, the journal is not quite sure whether the plan of work suggested by Mrs. Besant will produce the desired result. It was tried under better auspices and found wanting. By the efforts of such distinguished and devoted friends of India as Sir William Wedderburn and the late Mr. W. S. Caine, an Indian Parliamentary Committee was formed in 1894 on the lines now proposed by Mrs. Besant. That Committee consisted of "members who were willing to co-operate on the broad ground of a just and sympathetic policy towards India"; and of the 130 members of Parliament who joined it, a good many held very influential positions. But Mr. Gladstone was then Prime Minister. The English public, generally speaking, were also not so prejudiced against the Indians as they are now. The salvation of the people of India must primarily rest on themselves, though of course their hands must be strengthened by the sympathetic members of the ruling race, both here and in England.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CANAL STREET,
CALCUTTA.

The 16th July 1914.